FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JANUARY 1987

Libyan, French Raids in Chad

JANA denied that Libyan MiG's raided Kouba Olanga 7 January, stating that French reports on the raid are "lies and fabrications" which are part of a campaign of "misrepresentation and disinformation." Paris radio had announced that MiG's bombed the Chadian Government post at Kouba Olanga, south of the 16th parallel, and a Chadian military communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio said the raid by MiG-23's was aimed at villages in the area.

The reported Libyan raid followed a French air attack on a Libyan air base in northern Chad earlier in the day. French aircraft based in Chad and the CAR strafed radar installations at Ouadi Doum in order to prevent Libyan aircraft from using the airstrip, AFP disclosed. The French defense minister commented on the raid in an interview with Paris radio, stating that France's "precise and significant riposte" is not an escalation of the conflict but shows that "we will not allow ourselves to be pushed around." In the wake of the French action, JANA reported that Libya informed the Soviet Union of the "seriousness" of the situation in Chad.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran can produce and use chemical weapons, and it has a right to resort to "any available means" to retaliate for Iraq's use of chemical weapons, Iranian War Information Headquarters (WIH) chief Kamal Kharrazi stated at a press conference reported by IRNA. He said Iran has already manufactured a type of chemical weapon which Iraq has been unable to produce in its laboratories.

Regarding the situation in the Gulf, Kharrazi denied that Iran was responsible for a recent attack on a Japanese cargo ship and he said the accusation against Iran is aimed at marring "friendly" relations between Tehran and Tokyo. The WIH chief said he knows nothing about the identity of those responsible for the attack on the Japanese ship and for the firing of a missile at a U.S. helicopter in the Gulf. In another Gulf development, Manama shipping sources cited by AFP disclosed that a Hong Kong tanker was hit by a missile launched by an unidentified vessel off the UAE coast early 7 January.

In Iraq, the chief of staff briefed visiting Jordanian King Husayn on the recent "glorious victories" won by the VII and III Army Corps, Baghdad radio reported, noting that Husayn's talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn covered "brotherly" bilateral relations and the Arab situation. Saddam Husayn had earlier announced that if Iran persists in shelling Basra, Iraq will respond by destroying Iranian cities, according to INA. An Iranian WIH spokesman cited by IRNA accused the Iraqi leader of seeking a pretext to resume attacks on Iranian cities.

Egyptian Paper on Tabah

An 8 January *Al-Akhbar* editorial cited by MENA denounced Israel's "fraudulent" policy on Tabah, affirming that Israel is seeking to stir up controversy and tension by refusing to withdraw the IDF from Tabah in the wake of the Multinational Force's deployment in the area. The arbitral compromis clearly provides for the termination of Israel's military presence in Tabah, *Al-Akhbar* maintained.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio announced that 5 people were killed and over 10 were injured when areas in East Beirut were subjected to "barbaric" shelling from artillery in southern Beirut 8 January. The shelling followed an artillery attack on Beirut International Airport in which a Middle East Airlines Boeing 727 was destroyed, according to Beirut radio, which cited reports that the bombardment emanated from East Beirut. However, a Lebanese Forces statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon denied that artillery positions in the Christian sector were responsible for shelling the airport.

In the south, two South Lebanese Army (SLA) soldiers were killed in a 7 January attack on an SLA post south of Jazzin, Jerusalem radio reported. Amal announced that its "mujahidin" were responsible for the operation, Beirut radio noted.

Afghanistan

Shevardnadze, Dobrynin Visit — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze termed his 5-7 January visit to Kabul "very useful, meaningful and constructive," according to a 7 January BAKHTAR interview carried by TASS. Shevardnadze, who was accompanied on the working visit by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin, said Soviet-Afghan relations have assumed "completely different parameters" and require "new" and "innovative" approaches. Shevardnadze said a political settlement in the region is "a present reality" and includes "the question of withdrawing Soviet troops." However, he warned that a political settlement also depends on a guaranteed cessation of "intervention from without." A timetable for a Soviet troop withdrawal will be set within the framework of the settlement, an 8 January BAKHTAR report noted. The report said both the Soviet Union and Afghanistan hope that "all forces involved in the struggle in Afghanistan" will approach the DRA's cease-fire proposals "seriously and realistically."

Rebel Group's Surrender — The government's national reconciliation policy prompted a 1,000-strong rebel group in Herat Province to cease hostilities, Kabul radio reported 7 January.

Soviet Policy on Middle East

The Soviet Union has expressed "special satisfaction" at the UN General Assembly's endorsement of a resolution for an international peace conference on the Middle East and the creation of a preparatory committee at the Security Council, according to a 7 January USSR Foreign Ministry statement carried by TASS.

The statement said it is "essential" to convene the conference "without delay," but added the Soviet Union is "far from pressing for any rigid, pre-fixed timetable" for preparatory work. In order to achieve peace, Middle East nations will have to display readiness to adopt "a new mode of political thinking," the Foreign Ministry statement noted.

Najibullah Sees Off Shevardnadze, Dobrynin
LD071739 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister Comrade E. Shevardnadze and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade A. Dobrynin, who were in Kabul 5-7 January at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, left today for the Soviet Union.

The following were at Kabul International Airport to see them off: General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Comrade Najib; Member of the Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Soltan Ali Keshtmand; Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; Member of the Politburo and Foreign Minister Comrade Abdol Wakil; Soviet Ambassador in Kabul P. Mozhayev; and staff of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Shevardnadze Interview Cited
LD080638 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Kabul, January 7, BAKHTAR — Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, has described the Afghan leadership's national reconciliation policy as offering a real opportunity for all political forces, all social and ethnic groups, and tribes to unite on a democratic and patriotic basis to the name of peace on Afghan soil.

Is a policy aiming to achieve the rapprochement and cooperation of forces which are as yet in opposition to each other but are concerned about the destiny of their fatherland. [sentence as received]

Eduard Shevardnadze said the proposal by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for a truce and for opening a nationwide dialogue had been "a courageous and responsible step".

"The leaders of the DRA are saying in this way that it is the duty of all true patriots of Afghanistan to give peace and calm to their long-suffering fatherland," he explained.

"The people are the supreme judge and it is only they that can make out who at hard and critical times were thinking of the destiny and future of their homeland and who thought of their egoistic, selfish interests, taking instructions from strangers and fulfilling their will.

"By countering reconciliation with irreconcilability, they have demonstrated once again what has long been obvious, namely that the cease-fire is opposed by those who are backed by imperialism, the forces which aren't in the least concerned about what will happen to Afghanistan and which make their policy on Afghans' blood," Eduard Shevardnadze said.

"The popular system of government offers everyone a chance to join in the work of rebuilding [words indistinct], sovereign, independent, and non-aligned state of all Afghans. And no true patriot will refuse to help his fatherland to achieve accord and unity," he added.

Eduard Shevardnadze refuted assertions to the effect that a political settlement is only dependent on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops staying in Afghanistan at the request of its government. "It depends primarily on an end to outside interference and on guarantees of its non-resumption," he said.

"The national reconciliation policy can create real domestic prerequisites for a political settlement around Afghanistan since now the internal factors and the external factors are intertwined most closely."

"We believe," the Soviet foreign minister said, "that a political settlement is not a remote prospect but a reality of today. The issue of withdrawing the Soviet troops is being considered by us and the Government of Democratic Afghanistan accordingly."

"We have already made a first step in this direction, by taking six of our regiments out. So there the issue of the Soviet troops' withdrawal is utterly clear. This event is not far off. It is only needed that in neighbouring countries they also realize what is in their interests and what isn't," Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Speaking of the Soviet Union's attitude to the "Pakistani" and "Iranian" factors in Afghan affairs, he said: "We have good, goodneighbourly relations with Pakistan and Iran and we shall develop them in every way, guided by the simple truth that a settlement around Afghanistan will benefit both Pakistan and Iran, which should be vitaliy interested in the existence of a non-aligned and independent, friendly neighbouring country."

"The Afghan leadership's new platform offers the neighbours of Afghanistan a possibility to make a contribution of their own to national reconciliation and hence to peace in the region," the Soviet foreign minister said.

BAKHTAR Reviews Visit
LD080650 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 8 Jan 87

["Friendly Visit to the DRA" — BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, January 7, BAKHTAR — Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been on a working visit in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on January 5-7 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They met and talked with Najib, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Abdul Wakil, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, DRA foreign minister; and other Afghan leaders.

Practical issues of Soviet-Afghan relations at the stage of national reconciliation in Afghanistan have been discussed in elaboration of the agreements in principle reached between Mikhail Gorbachev and Najib at the meeting in Moscow.

The Soviet side has highly evaluated the decisions of the extraordinary enlarged plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, expressed full support for the policy of the Afghan leadership, its far-reaching steps aimed at creating conditions for the start of an open general Afghan dialogue with the aim of establishing peace in the country and forming a national unity government. It was reaffirmed that the Soviet leadership completely supports the line pursued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and the DRA Government at the speediest attainment through the personal envoy of the UN secretary general of a political settlement around Afghanistan, within whose framework the question will also [words indistinct] upon the time-table for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

The Afghan side can hope for the Soviet Union's constructive cooperation in drafting and implementing such an agreement on political settlement, which accords with the interests of the Afghan people and will contribute to establishing (?lasting peace) and national accord in Afghanistan. The hope was expressed that all forces involved in the struggle in Afghanistan, and all circles implicated in interference from the outside in the DRA's affairs will seriously and realistically approach the Afghan Government's proposals on ceasefire and use the possibility granted them of settling the questions of interest for them through political methods in conditions of national reconciliation. Those who will not do so, will take upon themselves responsibility for continuing bloodshed, for the sufferings of the Afghan people, and for the aggravation of the international situation.

In the course of the talks in Kabul views were exchanged on the ways of intensifying Soviet-Afghan cooperation in various fields. The striving was emphasized to broaden the economic relations and increase trade turnover between the two countries, use new promising forms of cooperation, in particular through the creation of mixed enterprises with the participation of the Afghan private sector. Agreement has been reached on the development of mutual exchanges in the fields of science, technology, and culture, and on the deepening of friendly all-round ties between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Topical international issues have been examined, first and foremost those concerning an end to the arms race and prevention of its spreading into outer space, creation of a comprehensive international security system, forming security systems [words indistinct] continent. It was pointed out that the constructive foundation for the struggle by the peace forces for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons is the programme for action spelled out by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986.

Informing Comrade Najib on the USSR's decision to end the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions after the first nuclear blast in the U.S., the Soviet representatives stressed that that is a forced measure necessitated by the security interests of the USSR and its allies. They reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to seek agreements on putting an end to nuclear tests.

The Afghan side expressed understanding of the motives which made the Soviet Government take this decision, has given a high appraisal of the Soviet peace initiatives, the Soviet Union's constructive and responsible policy in international affairs.

The meeting and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and comradeship.

AFP Cites Mujahidin Cease-Fire Counterproposals

BK081315 Hong Kong AFP in English 1256 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 8 (AFP) — An Afghan guerrilla leader said Thursday a ceasefire in the conflict would be acceptable if Moscow agreed to negotiate directly with the resistance on the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and the installation of a non-communist interim government.

The Soviet-backed Kabul government has declared a six-month unilateral ceasefire from December [as received] 15, and Moscow has said a timetable for withdrawing its forces could be arranged at indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan which resume in Geneva next month.

Guerrilla leader Jalaluddin Haqqani, who commands some 5,000 guerrillas in the Southeast Paktia frontier region bordering Pakistan, put forward his counterproposals at a press conference Thursday in Islamabad.

Mr Haqqani said he had consulted other resistance groups before making his offer, but this was denied by groups contacted by *Agence France-Presse*. However, they said the proposals were being discussed within the resistance movement.

Mr Haqqani said Moscow's acceptance of direct talks would be followed by a ceasefire of two to three months. The negotiations should give priority to a Soviet troop withdrawal within three months and the installation of an interim government for about a year.

This government should not include members of the ruling communist Afghan People's Democratic Party, Mr Haqqani said, and he also ruled out certain former ministers of the deposed monarchy.

Mr Haqqani said the security of the interim government should be ensured by a United Nations force from neutral countries, excluding any of Afghanistan's neighbours (Pakistan, Iran, China, Soviet Union), which would enable refugees to return and supervise elections.

These elections should lead to the establishment of an Islamic regime, as this was the purpose of the "holy war" being waged by the guerrillas, Mr Haqqani said.

Mr Haqqani said he had no doubt of the result of the poll, but if it did not come out favourably he would take up arms again.

Financial compensation for the years of war should also be negotiated with the Soviets, he added.

A spokesman for the mujahidin unity organisation, an umbrella group for seven guerrilla movements, contacted by telephone in Pakistan's border city of Peshawar, said the points put forward by Mr Haqqani "are being discussed day and night" but "no unitary decision has yet been taken."

Armed Groups Cease Activity, Support State

LD071844 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpts] A 1,000-strong armed group that was actively opposed to the state announced yesterday that it has ceased armed activity in accordance with the policy of national reconciliation.

A BIA correspondent reports from (Sanogar) village, Gozareh District, that the armed people led by Sayed Ahmad happily returned to their homeland. They were welcomed by a large number of elders and several party and state officials. They brought four DShK's, two mortars, four recoilless guns, four rocket launchers, and six heavy machine guns and other heavy weapons, dozens of rifles, hand grenades and other light equipment, contacted the party and state authorities, and expressed their readiness to comply with the policy of national reconciliation. [passage omitted]

The BIA correspondent adds that the inhabitants of 42 villages in Gozareh District, Herat Province, where the 1,000-strong armed group was previously engaged in armed activity, have resumed their peaceful life and are impatiently waiting for a cease-fire in other parts of Herat Province and the complete realization of national reconciliation.

Another 33-man armed group, which was engaged in armed activity in Sar-e Pol District, Jowsjan Province, laid down its arms and expressed its readiness to participate actively in the work of national reconciliation. They welcomed the historic measure taken by the PDPA at its recent plenum.

Karachi Says Mujahidin Attack Military Post

BK080817 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] In Afghanistan, 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were reported killed when the freedom fighters attacked a military post in Andarab recently. A number of Soviet-Kabul tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other equipment were damaged in the fighting. Another report says over 60 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed when the mujahidin attacked their position in Barikowt area. A number of Soviet-Kabul troops and huge quantity of arms were captured by the freedom fighters during the encounter.

Indian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

BK061354 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] The Indian external affairs minister, Narain Dutt Tiwari, arrived in Dhaka today on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen Mr Tiwari said that the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation — SAARC — has gained momentum and will be developed into an effective forum to the immense benefit of the region. He said the people of the region are looking forward to the SAARC with high hopes and we have to live up to their expectation. During the visit, Mr Tiwari will hold talks with his Bangladesh counterpart, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, and discuss matters relating to the SAARC. Bilateral matters will also come [up] for discussion. The Indian external affairs minister will visit other SAARC countries.

Calls on Foreign Minister 6 Jan

BK070112 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] The visiting Indian external affairs minister, Mr Narain Dutt Tiwari, made a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury in Dhaka today. They discussed issues relating to South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in the context of the post-Bangalore summit and other matters of mutual interest. The two ministers will have formal talks tomorrow and they are expected to cover SAARC issues and other bilateral matters.

Talks With Chowdhury, Ershad 7 Jan

BK071625 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Bangladesh and India held talks in Dhaka today on the entire gamut of bilateral relations. Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury and the visiting Indian external affairs minister, Mr Narain Dutt Tiwari, led the delegations of their countries. All issues of common interest came up for discussion during the talks which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The two sides also reviewed the SAARC activities and discussed ways and means to further consolidate regional cooperation.

The Indian minister also called on President Ershad. He briefed the president about Indian Government's steps for handing over the Tin Bigha corridor [enclave] to Bangladesh and the progress for demarcation of the maritime boundary between the two countries. Mr Tiwari also discussed the question of sharing the Ganges water and its augmentation in cooperation with Nepal. Cooperation between the two countries for maintenance of peace on common borders also came up for discussion.

Discusses Chamka Tribals With Matin

BK071255 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The Bangladesh deputy prime minister, Dr M. A. Matin, has said that the Chakma tribals, who fled from the Chittagong Hill Tracts to India last year, are expected to start returning from the 15th of this month. This was conveyed by him to the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, during their talks in Dhaka this morning.

An official spokesman told our Dhaka correspondent, Prabhakar Mishra, that during the meeting Dr Matin reaffirmed his government's commitments to take back 24,000 Chakma tribals. He said more will be taken back after verification when India provides a further list of refugees. It may be recalled that New Delhi has informed Dhaka that about 29,000 Chakma refugees have fled to India. [passage omitted]

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

LD072124 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 7, IRNA — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Cultural Affairs Javad Mansuri arrived here Wednesday carrying a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i for his Bangladeshi counterpart Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

Mansuri is scheduled to hold talks with Bangladeshi Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury on issues relevent to upcoming summit meet of the Islamic Conference Organization, due to be held in Kuwait January 26.

Chinese Army Chief Begins Visit 7 Jan

BK071629 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Dezhi arrived in Dhaka today on 5-day good-will visit to Bangladesh. He is accompanied by Madam Shen Gejun and a 10-member delegation including deputy chief of general staff, Xu Xin. Mr Yang and members of his delegation were received at the airport by the chief of army staff, Lieutenent General M. Atiqur Rahman; the chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Sultan Ahmed; and the chief of air staff, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud. Later, Mr Yang called on Gen Atiqur Rahman at the Army headquarters and discussed matters of mutual interest.

Earlier, Mr Yang went to the Shikha Anirbal in the cantonment and placed floral wreath as a mark of respect for the members of the armed forces who laid down their lives in the war of independence.

Soviet Minister Discusses Energy Sector Projects

BK071648 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The Soviet minister of power and electrificiation, Mr A.I. Mayorets, called on the minister of energy, Mr Vasant Sathe, in New Delhi today. The two leaders discussed a number of projects in coal mining and power sector being set up with the Soviet cooperation. The thermal power stations at Vindyachal and (Palagaon) being set up with Soviet help were also discussed during this meeting.

Iranian Envoy, Natwar Singh View Relations

LD081010 Tehran IRNA in English 0808 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 8, IRNA — The Iranian ambassador to New Delhi, Ebrahim Behnam-Dehkordi, met here Tuesday evening with the Indian minister of state for foreign affairs, Natwar Singh, and discussed political and economic issues of mutual interest.

The Iranian diplomat stressed importance of bilateral cultural cooperation. He also invited Singh to visit Iran and expressed hope that Iran and India would enjoy closer cooperation on international issues.

Describing the future of mutual relations as promising, Natwar Singh praised stance adopted by President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran in the Harare non-aligned summit. Welcoming the invitation, Singh said that he would visit Iran after the holding of the joint economic commission in New Delhi.

Delhi Reports Security Forces' Operations

BK071559 Delhi Domestic Srevice in English 1530 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] In Punjab, one person was shot dead by three terrorists at (Bangdria) near Batala today. The victim is reported to be the brother of a village sarpanch [head]. In another incident, two terrorists shot dead a woman in Ferozepore District last night.

In Rajasthan, two persons were killed by the BSF [Border Security Force] personnel when they tried to cross over to India from Pakistan. The incident occurred near the Negi border checkpost in Sri Ganganagar District.

Another notorious terrorist, Mohan Inder Singh, alias Pushpinder Singh, was apprehended by BSF at India-Pakistan border in Rajasthan yesterday. Two other accomplices managed to escape.

'Suspected Terrorists' Injure 8 in Amritsar

BK080315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] In Punjab, a group of suspected terrorists struck at three places in Amritsar District last night injuring eight persons. According to an official spokesman, three persons were injured at a petrol pump at Sarhari, three at Chola Saheb, and two at village Dhader near (Hari Ke Pul) station. The culprits also fired at the Sarhari police station but fled when the police returned the fire.

Two persons were killed yesterday evening in two other incidents. In Jullundur, an attendant of a medical store was shot dead by unidentified gunmen. In Gurdaspur District, a shopkeeper in a village near Shri Hargovindpur was gunned down by suspected terrorists.

Support Expressed for ICO Summit in Kuwait
BK071619 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq will lead Pakistan's delegation to the fifth Islamic summit due to begin Kuwait from the 26th of this month. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that the composition of the Pakistan delegation to the summit is being finalized. He said the venue of the summit could be changed only in accordance with the rules of procedure of the OIC [Organziation of Islamic Conference] charter. Pakistan has supported the decision of the last conference taken 3 years back to hold the next summit in Kuwait. As Pakistan's contribution in the summit, the spokesman said it seeks to promote solidarity among Islamic countries. Unity of the Islamic ummah [community] is part of the Pakistan ideology and the Pakistan Government would continue its endeavor to the maximum extent possible to achieve this aim.

Yaqub Khan To Visit Iran, Saudi Arabia
BK071545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan will visit Iran and Saudi Arabia to hold talks with leaders of these countries. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen today that the foreign minister will pay a 2-day visit to Iran from Friday [9 January] at the invitation of Iranian counterpart Dr 'Ali Akbar Veiayati. On his return from Iran, the foreign minister will go to Riyadh on Monday for a 2-day visit at the inviation of the Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Junejo Warns of Action if DRA Violates Border
BK071619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Talking to newsmen in Islamabad today, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo again warned that Pakistan would take appropriate action if Kabul administration's ground and air violations are not stopped at Pakistan's border.

The prime minister said that Pakistan Armed Forces are fully capable of defending the motherland's frontiers and foiling all designs against its territorial integrity. He added that Pakistan is acting with restraint on all these events and it will spare no effort for defense of its borders.

When asked to comment on yesterday's violations and the harassing of a Pakistan International Airlines plane, the prime minister said whenever Geneva talks draw near, such violations from the Afghanistan side increase.

The prime minister said he has personally visited the areas near the Indian border and the country's defense is strong enough to meet dangers posed to its security.

Answering a question, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said that the government is considering strengthening the surveillance system to keep a strict watch on border violations.

Answering a question about recent incidents in Karachi, the prime minister said administrative investigations are being carried out and he wants to know why these incidents took place and who is responsible for them. Later a judicial enquiry could be ordered.

About any further clean-up operation in other areas, the prime minister said the program will be implemented in stages to eliminate the evil [of drug trafficking]. Results of investigations will soon be known. As far as the machinations of the foreign agents are concerned, the situation is fully under the control of the government. Answering another question, he said the decision on returning the educational institutions runs under [word indistinct] administration in the past to the government will be taken by the Punjab government on individual basis.

Spokesman Denies Indian Charge of Intrusions
BK071539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Pakistan has described as utterly false and baseless India media reports, including those reports from official organs, about intrusions from Pakistan into India.

A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad today that Pakistan has noted with concern the increase in frequency with which Indian media has been putting out such concocted stories. That these allegations are baseless is apparent from the fact that the Indian Government has provided no concrete information about the identity of alleged intruders. The Government of India has not even responded to specific enquiries by the Pakistan Embassy seeking particulars of such persons.

The spokesman emphasized that such false reports by Indian official media constitute a violation of the India-Pakistan agreement on avoidance of hostile propaganda.

Soviet Remarks on Afghan Settlement Welcomed
BK080241 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad yesterday that more than 750 violations of Pakistan's airspace were made by Afghanistan during the last year, indicating an average of more than 2 violations daily. On the Kabul regime's cease-fire proposal, the spokesman said that it should be linked to the withdrawal of foreign troops and the establishment of a national unity government in Afghanistan. The spokesman said that Pakistan considers the cease-fire proposal an internal affair of Afghanistan which concerns the warring groups in that country. The spokesman said that so far as Pakistan is concerned, it wants the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces. He said that Pakistan welcomes Soviet statements that it is in favor of an early settlement in Afghanistan. The spokesman said that the Soviet Union should place practical proof of this desire at the next Geneva negotiations, adding that an announcement of a short-term timetable for Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan will provide concrete proof of the Soviet Union's real intention for a political settlement of the issue. The spokesman said that

Pakistan is awaiting the Geneva talks which will discuss the time frame issue.

Hungarian Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives
BK0806[illegible] Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] A 2-member Hungarian delegation led by State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn arrived in Islamabad today on a 4-day official visit to Pakistan. Talking to newsmen at the airport, Gyula Horn said that his country has great interest in Pakistan and he will have a detailed exchange of views with Pakistani authorities on all issues. He said that his country wants to promote economic and trade relations with Pakistan and it is his endeavor to have cordial relations in all possible fields.

Montazeri Receives Pakistani, Islamic Officials

LD072040 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 7, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri told a group of visiting Pakistani ulema, university professors, and Islamic parties officials, in the holy city, that enemies of Islam, who are now more than ever before frightened of Islam and the [words indistinct] against the religion with all available means.

The future spiritual leader of the Islamic Revolution added that the enemies of Islam sow discord and fuel the fire of sectarian and ethnic wars among Muslims. He said this has been their most effective tactic in their fight with Islam and the Islamic Revolution.

Ayatollah Montazeri also reminded Muslims that they shoulder a grave responsibility "at the present time when some Islamic lands are occupied by the superpowers, and Muslim governments are fighting Islamic canons and even hijack in their own countries."

The revered ayatollah called on the visitors to take note of the achievements of the Islamic Revolution and reflect them to their own people. He said that the reflection of Iranian victories to world nations would play a key role in awakening people and in boosting [words indistinct]

The Pakistani visitors were urged by the ayatollah to visit the fronts of the Iraqi-imposed war in order to inspect the atrocities perpetrated by the Iraqi regime against Iranian people. He said the Baghdad government in a bid to hinder the growth of Islam destroyed many Iranian cities martyring and making homeless hundreds of thousands [of] Iranian civilians.

Velayati, New Turkish Envoy Discuss ICO Summit

LD081156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] During the presentation of credentials by Turkey's new ambassador in Tehran, Foreign Minister Velayati, referring to the venue for the convening of the Islamic summit conference, said:

Sufficient security does not exist in Kuwait, and during the imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait has adopted a pro-Iraqi stance and so far has rendered great assistance to that regime. Therefore, the holding of a weak session in Kuwait is not in the interest of Islamic countries; and naturally even if the conference is convened [in Kuwait] its resolutions will be devoid of any value to us. If the venue of the conference is changed the Islamic Republic of Iran will take part in it.

Turkey's new ambassador, expressing his happiness at having been appointed ambassador to Tehran, said: Turkey attaches great importance to its relations with the Islamic Republic. For the same reason, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, relations between the two countries have greatly expanded and Turkish officials always stress the importance of expanding relations.

ICO Members' 'Doubts' Cited

LD081316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1053 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Station commentary entitled: "New Viewpoints on the Islamic Summit Conference"]

[Text] In a message to the ICO secretary general, Foreign Minister Velayati officially proclaimed that Iran will attempt to hold a successful summit conference in a neutral country, that Iran's opposition to convening the 5th summit conference is a principled one, and that Kuwait's hosting of such would sow divisions among the Islamic nation and engender a crisis for the ICO.

On the other hand, following our country's attempts to explain its viewpoint on the 5th Islamic summit conference, the Syrian president, during a meeting with our deputy foreign minister who was on a visit to Damascus to deliver a message from President Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, said: The Kuwait conference will extol reactionaries and Israel's friends and will not debate any problem of the Islamic countries. In connection with the participation by Husni Mubarak and Morocco's King Hassan, Hafiz al-Asad added: Their participation in the Kuwait conference is unlawful and runs counter to the objectives and principles of the ICO.

Syria's present stance constitutes the latest expression of opinion following doubts expressed by a number of ICO member countries on the holding of the 5th summit conference in Kuwait. Prior to this the UAE president also said that he would not insist on holding the conference at a particular venue and that it might even be better to postpone the summit conference in order to prepare a suitable place for its future convening.

In the midst of all this, a Sudanese Government official has said that in order to encourage Iran to participate at the summit conference his country was prepared to host it instead of Kuwait.

The remarks by the Sudanese foreign minister are indicative of similar doubts felt by other ICO member countries. So far the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] has not participated in the two previous ICO conferences — the first in Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, some 5 years ago, and the second in Casablanca, some 2 years ago — and incidentally, it was during the last ICO summit conference in Morocco that reactionaries achieved success in their attempt to bring Egypt's Camp David regime back to the fold.

The IRI already enjoys world recognition as a revolutionary Islamic country and our country's nonparticipation in an Islamic conference is in itself a strong argument for its inefficacy. Of course, our country's government and officials have endeavored and shall continue its endeavor either to change the venue of the conference or to postpone it, since Kuwait's bias in the imposed war, the expulsion of Iranians, and its inability to guarantee the security of the conference are facts proving Kuwait's incompetence. However, should it be imagined that despite all these circumstances the conference could be convened in Kuwait, that would in effect reduce it to an ineffectual conference and a mere

roaming ground for such reactionaries as the Governments of Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco.

What is the objective behind convening such conferences? Are they merely ordinary meetings and get-togethers between heads of states and sovereigns, or is the real aim behind them the investigation of the problems of the Islamic world, and in the light of these, other world problems? If it is the latter then it is already obvious that by holding the 5th Islamic summit in Kuwait, the said conference would not be able to solve a single problem of the Islamic world.

ICO 'Unable To Solve' Basic Issues

PM071657 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Unattributed editorial]

[Text] The ICO has not only been unable to solve any of the Muslims' problems so far, it has also become a problem itself. On the face of things such an organization enjoys the support of Islamic heads of state, but in practical terms it is unable to solve the most basic issues and problems of the Muslim world.

Because of its special political nature, the tendencies of its member states, and its traditional conservative position-taking more than anything else, the ICO is taunted by those very Islamic states whose rights it is supposed to safeguard. The political character of the organization does not even have the necessary competence to ensure its own future.

Perhaps no one knows more than Iran the necessity of having unity between the region's countries to face complicated international issues, especially the struggle against Zionism. But the actions of the ICO and its position-taking with regard to the most important issues facing Islamic nations has dealt the organization crushing blows when compared to similar bodies in the region, or even in Africa.

The ICO is unable to present viable solutions for important issues such as the method of struggle against Israel, Lebanon's problems, Afghanistan, border disputes among Arab nations, and Iraq's imposed war against Iran — perhaps it is even unable to make the right analysis.

The actions of the ICO in the past few years, its severely conservative and ineffectual positions, and its inability to face problems has reduced the organization's influence among the people, especially the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The truth of the matter is that the ICO and its secretary general are forced to drag the Islamic Republic into the organization in order to safeguard the ICO or at the very least gain some prestige.

The clear-cut and unchanging policies of the Islamic Republic with regard to conservatism and compromise, and its insistence on Saddam's downfall and the punishment of the aggressor are more than anything else dealing blows to the reactionary regimes which make up the nucleus of the ICO. The holy defense of the brave people of Iran against the enemy's aggressions and the confidence of this people could be a good model to mobilize any group, organization, or people.

A refusal by Iran to attend ICO meetings or else a less active Iranian role in that organization could deal a major blow to the international and regional prestige of the organization and its conservative policies.

If we pass over the issue of the ICO's political nature, the question of Kuwait and the conference's next venue is also important. The role of the host country in such venues is even more sensitive under the present circumstances.

The very small country of Kuwait has been sullied by its help for Iraq. It has given that country vast financial and information aid and transit facilities. It has always tried to find for itself a place in the Arab world's leadership by spending huge quantities of petrodollars. Without a doubt the choice of the venue shows the ICO's political strategy.

At the very least the ICO should have had the hindsight to hold the next meeting in a progressive Arab state if it wanted the Islamic Republic to attend. It should have had more effective means of encouragement to induce Iran to participate.

Under the present circumstances it is very natural for Kuwait to do all it can to invite Iran to the conference because Iran's presence will do more for the Kuwaiti regime's stability than for the good of the conference itself. At the same time Iran's refusal to attend will be a severe blow for Kuwait's politicians and what is now termed Kuwait's political strategy.

It can be said that in the past decade the active diplomacy in the Middle East, more than any place else in the world, has been "mediator" diplomacy. This "mediating" and compromising behavior is the speciallity of the conservatives in the region's reactionary regimes and has become the focal point of many of the area's political and diplomatic comings and goings.

One must admit that Iran's participation in the ICO meeting would increase the conservative trends in the region, within the ICO itself, and inside the Kuwaiti regime. This is why the organization has the guts to invite Iran alongside Egypt so that the latter can return to the Muslim fold. Since Egypt has not relinquished its compromising position this could only mean that something else must have happened.

This is why Iran has the right to wait. If there is a change, even a superficial one, within the ICO's policies or those of the Kuwait Government, Iran can once again review the invitation.

Kuwait, like the ICO, is scared of Iran's boycott or refusal to attend. Both of them can make excuses for their policies and consider them successful if Iran attends the meeting. If they are unsuccessful in their attempt to invite Iran, they will have lost many bonus points. This could go as far as postponing the meeting, using the "security of the conference" as an excuse.

Summit Site 'Not Proper Place'

LD081012 Tehran IRNA in English 0852 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 8, IRNA — The Iranian charge d'affaires to Kuwait, Mohammad Reza Baqeri, met with the country's deputy foreign minister, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, in the capital Wednesday, and informed him that his country was not a proper place to host the fifth summit of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) scheduled for later January.

The Iranian diplomat added that in view of the Islamic Republic of Iran Kuwait will not be able to hold the summit successfully. Therefore, Iran prefers that the summit be postponed for a few months in order to select a more appropriate venue.

The Kuwaiti official added that absence of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the summit would leave a great vacuum.

Kharrazi on ICO Summit, Chemical Capability

LD071828 Tehran IRNA in English 1821 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 7, IRNA — Head of the War Information Headquarters (WIH) Dr Kamal Kharrazi said here Wednesday that the Islamic Republic of Iran is able to produce and use chemical weapons. He said Iran has already produced a type of chemical weapon, which he said Iraq has been unable to produce in its laboratories.

Speaking at a press conference here, the WIH said that Iran has not yet [words indistinct] but he noted, "It is a legitimate right of the Islamic Republic to resort to any available means to retaliate [against] Iraqi use of chemical weapons".

Kharrazi also quoted remarks by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati warning that Iran, despite its ability to produce and use chemical weapons is still waiting for international circles to take suitable measures against Iraq's deployment of outlawed chemical arms.

The WIH head also commented on the mistreatment of Iranian prisoners of war in Iraq, and provided reporters with startling new information on inhuman Iraqi behaviour towards Iranian POW's. A film on the Umm al-Rasas island, the operational theater of Iran's Karbala-4 operations, screened by Baghdad television on 25 December, a day after the attack was launched by Iranian forces, was shown to reporters. The film showed the body of a handcuffed and blindfolded Iranian combatant who had been killed by Iraqi troops shortly after his capture.

Dr Kharrazi said that some Iranian combatants listed as Missing in Action (MIA) are indeed in Iraq and that the Baghdad government has so far refused to notify the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) on the matter. He showed reporters pictures of Iranian MIA's published by Baghdad-based daily *Al-Jumhuriyah*.

Dr Kharrazi also disclosed the murder of a captured Iranian pilot by Iraq in February, 1986. He said that Iran has sound proof that the Iranian pilot, Masoud Mohammadi, parachuted from his jet fighter and landed safely after his fighter was hit by Iraqi anti-aircraft fire over the Arvand River on February 23. Although the Baghdad radio broadcast the news on Mohammadi's captivity on February 29 the Iraqi regime later informed the ICRC that the Iranian pilot had been killed four hours after his fighter was shot down, he said.

On the shaky security situation in Kuwait, the venue of the fifth meet of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) summit on 26 January, Kharrazi said that the sudden dismissal of Kuwait's pro-Iraq Armed Forces chief of staff, Colonel al-Ghanim, as well as the presence of an Iraqi gunboat near Kuwait's 'Al-Qali'eh' naval base, indicate that there must be some implication between the issues. [sentence as received]

Noting that the Baghdad government has considerable influence in Kuwait, Kharrazi said that 27 percent of Kuwait's secret police are Iraqis and 15 percent Egyptians. Kharrazi said that half the Kuwaiti secret police is composed of anti-Islamic Republic persons who can easily perpetrate acts of terrorism in that country. For these reasons, the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that Kuwait is not a safe venue for the ICO summit meet, the WIH said.

Elsewhere in his interview, the WIH head also refuted the claim that Iran had raided a Japanese cargo ship in the Persian Gulf a few days ago and said such a claim is aimed at marring Tehran-Tokyo relations which he described as 'friendly'. Kharrazi said that he knew nothing about the identity of those who had raided the Japanese cargo ship and fired a missile at an American helicopter in the Persian Gulf.

Asked about Washington-Baghdad intelligence cooperation, Kharrazi said that the U.S. has been providing Iraq with information on sensitive Iranian positions since the outbreak of the Iraqi-imposed war on September 22, 1980. Recent Iraqi air raids on sensitive positions in Iran were made possible by the accurate data given to Iraq by Washington, he said. Kharrazi noted that the disclosure of parts of the U.S.-Iraq intelligence cooperation by American officials was aimed at easing the pressure on Reagan for his recent Iran foreign policy debacle. [The] world is undoubtedly well aware that the U.S. is providing data and military equipment to Iraq, he said. The WIH head said that according to information monitored by Iran the U.S. naval fleet in the Oman Sea contacted two Iraqi warplanes who were being chased by Iranian jet fighters through an emergency radio canal [as received] on July 15, warning them to flee.

In response to a question asked by a Japanese correspondent about the ICO summit meet, Kharrazi said that Iran wishes to see the summit held at the highest level and correct decisions taken by it. But, he reiterated, Kuwait is not a safe venue to host the summit and that if there is a shift in the venue of the conference from Kuwait to a neutral country, the Islamic Republic will send a top-level delegation in order to explain its justified rights to the conferees. Kharrazi said that he was certain that Iran's participation in this confab in a country other than Kuwait would further shape the international political climate for the toppling of the Baghdad regime.

Envoy to Lebanon Briefs President Khamene'i
LD081002 Tehran IRNA in English 0842 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 8, IRNA — Iranian ambassador to Lebanon, Ahmad Dastmalchiyan, met with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Wednesday evening and briefed him on the latest developments of the region.

The president issued guidelines to the ambassador and stressed the need to further expand mutual relations.

Planning Minister on Trade With Romania
LD081008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Last night a Romanian economic delegation led by that country's deputy prime minister arrived in Tehran. Minister of Plan and Budget Zanjani described to our correspondent the economic and commercial relations between Iran and Romania. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording][Correspondent] Mr Zanjani, please let us know in what context the Romanian delegation is visiting our country and what effects this visit will have on our economic and commercial relations.

[Zanjani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At the beginning of the current year, when I visited Bucharest, a protocol was signed. That protocol provided that every 6 months delegations from both countries should meet to follow up the contents of the protocol. The first Romanian delegation has come to Tehran to follow up the provisions of the protocol which we signed. Since the revolution, Iranian and Romanian economic and commercial relations have expanded considerably and have increased from $150 million to about $1 billion [figures as heard] and on the basis of the protocol which was signed in Romania it has increased to $1.5 million [as heard]. This demonstrates the large volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries, especially among East European countries.

In some years Romania has ranked first and has even exceeded the level of commercial relations with the Soviet Union. In the protocol the sale of oil as well as the export of nonoil goods from Iran, in excess of 20 percent of goods which Romania exports to Iran. [sentences as heard] Also, there have been investments in some economic activities such as petrochemicals and shipbuilding. We have made some progress. Provisions have also been made in the protocol for technical cooperation, as well as in banking; there are also provisions for a growth in trade. During the 8 months which have passed since the signing of the protocol, we have had certain difficulties in connection with the protocol; and it was necessary for the two sides to have a meeting to be able to solve the problems which have arisen. In the meantime some Romanian delegations have visited Iran. Their energy minister came to Iran in connection with [word indistinct] dam. There is another energy project which is to be implemented in Azarbayjan.

In any case, we hope that during this visit difficulties will be eliminated and that it may herald the beginning of the expansion of economic and commercial relations between the two countries so that, God willing, we can expand these relations as much as possible. We wish for success.

[Correspondent] You referred to the export of nonoil goods. Which nonoil good will be exported?

[Zanjani] In the protocol there is a list of such goods. It is clear which goods should be exported. I can refer to traditional goods. There are also minerals which we hope will constitute major exports. In the past 8 months certain goods have been exported but they have not been considerable. During these meetings we hope we will be able to expand those. [end recording]

WHO Urged To Prevent Iraqi Chemical Attacks
LD072046 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 7, IRNA — Health Minister Dr 'Ali Reza Marandi sent a message to the director general of the World Health Organisation (WHO), Dr Halfdan Mahler, Wednesday calling on him to prevent the Iraqi regime from committing barbaric acts in the war.

In his message, Dr Marandi referred to the latest Iraqi use of chemical weapons against the Iranian combatants in western and southern fronts which also wounded a group of physicians and medical personnel.

Marandi reiterated that such inhuman acts of the Baghdad regime proved that it has no respect for international law and that it continues to violate without the least regard the 1925 Geneva protocol and the recently passed United Nations resolutions denouncing the use of chemical arms.

Iraq Warned Against Attacks on Civilians
LD071838 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 7, IRNA — A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters warned Wednesday that Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn is seeking a subterfuge to resume attacks on Iranian cities.

The spokesman referred to Saddam's threats on Wednesday and said that Iranian combatants are not firing at the Iraqi city of Basra, and that Saddam is seeking a pretext to resume his atrocities.

If Baghdad resumes attacks on Iranian residential areas, the spokesman said, no spot in Iraq will be immune from Iranian fire. "The Iraqi regime will be solely responsible for the act," said the spokesman.

Communique No 2,709 Issued on Operations
LD071631 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan 7, IRNA — Iraqi forces suffered substantial casualties and losses as Iranian jet fighters heavily bombed their concentration centers in a southern theater at 10:12 hours (06:42

hours GMT) Wednesday. The fighters returned safely to bases, said a military communique here.

Communique Number 2,709 released by the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces said that Iran's Coast Guard boats intercepted and inspected 32 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Tuesday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq.

A convoy of Iranian patrols infiltrated and pounded Iraqi positions in a northwestern front and seized some enemy weapons and ammunition.

The military communique said that Iraqi troops incurred several casualties and at least four of their heavy vehicles, a piece of engineering hardware, and a large number of gun emplacements and observation posts were destroyed in the northwestern fronts by Iranian artillery fire on Tuesday.

Iranian forces shelled a group of Iraqi tanks in Yabis, southern fronts, on Tuesday inflicting heavy damage on enemy tanks and silencing their fire, it said.

Elsewhere, the communique said that some pieces of Iraqi engineering equipment were set ablaze in the southern operational theater of Basra on Tuesday as they were shelled by Iranian Muslim combatants.

Iranian Muslim troops shelled Iraqi vehicle columns and their armoured units in Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, Zurbatiyah, and Badrah on Tuesday inflicting considerable casualties on enemy troops, said the communique.

Exchange of artillery fire continued throughout the fronts on Tuesday raging somewhat more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin, Naft-e Shahr, Zeyd, and Kushk.